TIME FOR SERVANTS. ANNUAL RUSH FOR HOUSEHOLD

BERTANTS HAS BEGUN. An Irrepressible Conflict of Opp Enduring Porces-Different Etada of Domestics Required-What They Want.

I do not know how we can supply the demand for house servants, unless we put petilcoats on the men." said the proprietor of ene of the cliest employment agencies. This is the story everywhere. There are about a hun-dred employment agencies in New York. Some of them send out forty servants a day. Taking a low average of five servants a day suppiled by each agency, and the fair estimate is that there are 500 servants supplied with places every day. This is not a large number, considering that if we allow only one servant to every 100 of the population there must be ut 17,500 household servants in the city and, besides supplying these, the city agents turnish a vast amount of help for other places. At all times of the year, therefore, there is a stendy demand for household servants, and to this must be added the customary rush for servants by families just returned from sum-

mer vacations. The old-time irrepressible conflict of opposing and enduring forces continues between those who want servants for general housework and those who are looking for suc places. The supply never equals the demand. The wages paid are from \$10 to \$18 a month. according to the size of the families and their condition in life. People who are trying to get a good, civil, honest, obliging, strong, capable girl to do the general housework of a fameight persons have a hard time of it. The employer must answer no end of questions, of which these are samples: "Do you live in a flat?" "What floor?" "Have you say children?" "How many shirts do you have in the wash?" "Do you want any fancy cooking?" "Can I have company?" "What days can I have cut?" "Can I have company?" "What days can I have cut?" "Can I have my Thursday night out?" "Do you have late meals at night?" "What kind of a room have you got for me?" "Have you got stationary tubs?" "Do you have much company?" The employer who does not appreach the agency in a spirit of meekness and prepared to answer such questions has little chance of success.

It is unlawful for anybody to keep an agency for employment without a license from the Mayor and a bond for good behavior. The license costs \$25. The Mayor's Marshal has the supervision of the agencies, and complaints will be considered by him. The rules generally require that contracts to furnish employment must be in writing and state exactly what is agreed upon and if the agreement is not kept the fees must be promptly refunded. If an agency screet to furnish a particular kind of a place or a particular kind of a servant it must do so or return the fee. The fees vary. Both employer and employed generally pay the atoney. But where places are senree sometimes the employer's fee is remitted. It depends a good deal upon the state of the market. Some house-keepers contract with reputable agencies by the year. Boarding-house keepers do this a good deal, especially if the mistrees is cranky and hard to suit. Sometimes the employer's fee overs a month, or the more indefinite period. The lousehold work in hotels and large boarding houses is so much systematized that many gervants prefer that sort of work, because they many shirts do you have in the wash?"

covers a month, or the more indefinite period, until she is satisfied.

Household work in hotels and large boarding houses is so much systematized that many acreants prefer that sort of work, because they know what they have to do and can tell when their work is done. The practical problem in a contract for general housework is that the work is indefinite. It varies. The mistress is apt to insist upon getting too much for the money she pays, or the servant is trying to do too little. The result is war and change. But where there are many servants the work is systematized. If a girl hires out as chambermald she knows she is not going to be a nurse. She wants defined duties. So with other departments of the household. The dining-room girl insists upon her precise place and will do no more. Of course, the qualifications required for such light duties are not so great as are necessary for a girl of all work, who must be at once cook, nurse, laundress, and maid of all work. In fixing the wages, and maid of all work, and never come to the end of her work.

In fixing the wages, the wages are lower than in places where there are no chances for tips. Chambermaids, waiters, and waitresses have opportunities for tips, which are counted as part of their wages.

There is no end of demand for good cooks. No more significant indication of the general betterment of social conditions could be shown than the increasing demand for good cooks. The wages paid are far above the average for ether household servants. They go from \$16 to \$20 a month and upward, according to capacity. No good cook need to be out of employment. In private families, where there is fancy cooking, it is not uncommon for the cook to get \$40 to \$50 a month, and gastronomic specialists will sometimes command double those figures. Generally, the men cooks get the highest wages. The boarding-house keeper who gets a good cook and keeps one has the arrest to a to the capacity. The good cook and keeps one has the arrest as the accuse of it is the preference of

all nationalities of servants are in demand, but it is pretty well settled that a variety of nationalities does not get along well together in the same house. Where some of the servants are white and others colored there is a serpetual conflict. Many white girls will not work in the same house with colored help.

The dislike of servants for flats is not so great as it was. The multiplicity of conveniences for work in a moiern flat is coming to be known and appreciated by household servants, and it is by no means so difficult as it used to be to get a servant to go into a flat.

There is a very large number of intelligent servants that consider other things besides money wages. Those are looking for agreeable employers, for good sleeping rooms, for rensonable amount of work, for steady emotyment, for small families, and so on. Many such girls may be had who will take light employment at low wages. Many employment at low wages, Many employment at low wages, Many employment of take green girls freshly landed and teach them, beginning at low wages and expecting that as seen as the girls get to have some experience they will depart after more pay. It is not as unusual thing for employers of one nationality to refuse to have a servant of the same nationality. American-born girls are comparatively rare in domestic service. They prafer the shot, or the schoolroom, or the sewing machine, or the typewriter, and than most female dradges in other departments of above. They prafer the shot, or the schoolroom, in the sewing machine, or the typewriter, and than most female dradges in other departments of above. They prafer the shot, or the schoolroom, in the sewing machine, or the typewriter, and than most female dradges in other departments all above. They prafer the shot, or the schoolroom girls are comparatively rare in domestic service which prevails somewhat in New Legiand, where the American girl who does the houseware to show the houseware is one at the family and goods to charact work for ment heavy. The mere dightile nome servant in the estimant girls to do harder work for a nell loss wages, so that all the time there are handreds of girls who want piles with beindreds of places want girls. It would sail stwo problems at one if this prejudice of the against domestic recribe could be related to word. There it still an areas of girls trugging to word. In shops every day, paid with piliness and subject to ruinens competition are extended to the interest better iving, and batter component on to be find in decent homes at household service.

The servant problem has been

came there is bester living and better composed on to be had in decent homes at laushod service.

The service problem has been a constant source of evilagement of the family hotels in the city. Women who are worn out by the cares of housekeeping take refuge in the family hotels. There is a very large number of declines housels in the city which are shut up the greater fort of the year because of the shoredesperation of the mistress at the cares of housekeeping. Everywhere, in all conditions of life, the complaint is heard that good local servints are scarse, and that they go site, playes with a very stiff upper lip.

There is a good deal of passing around of good servints from one family to another. It has meaning for a family going into the country for the summer to board to keep servants ander pay to take care of houses in the city, so as to avoid the risk and trouble of change in the fall. But the majority of summer boarders discharge servants for the summer to the other hand, there are large numbers of servants who make it a point to go somewhere at service in the summer for the sale purpose of seeing the watering places. They go as regularly as their employers to the ossible on the falls. They go to the agencies to rid employment when they return for the laid. They lead a sort of nomable life, and see a good deal of the world, but they will make the life of the average housekeeper a terror.

Facts About Parrots.

Prom the dicks Democrat

People expect to come into a bird store and open up a conversation with a parcot off-hand. They fail, and then make up their minds that the parrot is worthless. This will apply to the majority of people. They do not give the bird credit for the intelligence it actually possesses. Thure are parrots in bt, Louis valued at from 150 to slife that will not be seaxed into a conversation with a stranger, and yet they are among the best talkers extant.

The birds often rejuse to "perform" when there are runchasers looking on but once the store is spaced of people they will chatter away so though their very life depended on their being heard. The majority of parrots will take to a girl or a woman much guicker than to one of the sterner seg. From the Globe-Democras.

AN \$500 000 SECRET IN MES BEAD. Consmith Crosby, the Hermit, Whom Uncl.

Sam Coulde't May. STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.-On the wall behind the stovepipe in the office of the Stone Hotel at Great Barrington hangs a crayon portrait, life size, of a queer genius. It is that of a round-headed man, with slightly convex face, shelving forehead, somewhat shelving chin, and with wide-open, wild-looking eyes. The original of the sketch is Clinton Crosby. recluse, gunsmith, 75 years old. He is a borer

of gun barrels as well. Clinton Crosby came from Connecticut, the land of inventors, 40 years ago, and has dwelt alone in the mountains since. What part of the land of steady habits was his birthplace and early home no one knows; he does not talk much, least of all about himself and his history. But this much is known: In youth and early manhood he was spruce, smart, good looking, and his head was nacked full of thinking brains. He fell in love with a Connecticut belle in a country village, and the maiden professed to be in love with Clinton. Whether she ever really loved him, or, thirsting for conquest, only pretended an affection she did not feel, is not known; but finally she jilted him, married another man, raised a houseful of babies, and lived vary happily, as most women do in similar instances. But Crosby was of different metal; he took life seriously, and this first affair of the heart spoiled him entirely. His head went wrong. He became odd, yet remained shrewd and sensible enough withal. soured on the world, turned hermit, and settled in the mountains about great Barrington. One morning he suddenly appeared in that village nearly forty yearsago. bought lumber, dragged it into the forest, and built a two-story house over a wild stream in a black gorge among the hills. He has dwelt there since. Now and then he comes into the village for supplies and has a few friends there. He sauntered down the street in the village one day this week, a big, bony man. dressed in backwoodsman's garb, with piercing, wide-open blue eyes, and carrying a slender steel wand, which he wrought himself and

uses for a walking stick. It is a fifteen-min-ute walk from the broad central street of Great Barrington to Crosby's hut in the dense woods in the gorge over Prospect Mountain. It is worth any man's while to visit the hermit. The most remarkable thing about Crosby is that he carries in his head a secret that is worth \$800,000. The United States Government wants that secret, but Crosby won't sell it. A mechanic of wonderful ingenuity, he discovered many years ago a method for bering gun and rifle barrels far superior to any other in the world. A barrel bored by him is endowed with extraordinary propelling force.

funded. If an agency experse to further a particular kind of a pince or a particular kind of a pince warry. Both employer and employer and properly and the person of the agency. But where places are scarce cometimes, the employer's fee is remitted. It depends a good deal sepecially if the mistress is cranky and hard to suit. Sometimes the employer's fee and the person contract with reputable agencies by the Xear. Boarding-house keepers do this a good deal, especially if the mistress is cranky and hard to suit. Sometimes the employer's fee and the person of the satisfied.

Intil she is satisfied.

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lister, the merchant, who, by means of kindly diplomacy, has befriended him in many ways. As proud as a prince is the old fellow, and the quickest way to excite his indignation and wrath is to offer him pecuniary aid. Even from the artist who cultivated the hermit's friendship and drew the crayon ligeness of him he never would accept any other gifts than cigars and pipealus of tobacco.

In several instances the national Government has endeavored to purchase the gunsmith's great secret; twics or thrice it sent official messengers thither to begotiate with him. The latest one, a starched and debonair young man from Washington, spoke his message to the inventor behind locked doors in Crosby's bare and smoke-beerimed kitchen, and the latter listened to the tale sliently, his wide blind ayes winking flereely. The envoy was anthorized by his superiors to offer \$600.000 or \$5.0000 for the gun boring process; but the old chan shook his head at the end of the story. Then he drew himself up proudly and resolutely and spoke:

"Young man, I don't want your money. What do I want of money? Money is of no use to me. Of what use is money to me? Pish! Go back to Washington.

The youthful ambassador straightway went. The gun-boring process is likely to perish with the train that conceived it, but not very soon. The old hovestor is still as rugged and vigorous as any black oak on Prospect diouscain. In forty years he has not been sick one hour.

A PRINCE IN THE LOCKUP.

Says He is Cetawaye's Son and Shows Sort of Steawberry Mask to Prove It.

From the Memphis Aralanche.

Sare of Steawberry Mask to Prove It.

Finalite Mamphir aradiach.

Ding Gang Ornesha, a Prince of Zuloland, a for ther of Dinuxulu and youngest son of the late king Catewayo, was a temporary prisoner at the station house yesterday. The Prince was brought in in company with a young negation whom the police had been advised to waten by the authoratics at Nashville. The two explained their presence in Memphis satisfactority, and said that they were to return to Nashville this morning, where the Prince is attending school.

The latter speaks English quite fluently, and explained to the police that he was invited to come to Memphis to tell the negroes something regarding the manners and mode of living among the Africans. To an Acalanche reporter he said that since he has been in this country he has assumed the name of E. F. Gibson for convenience. He said that he came here to study, in order that he might be able to teach in his native land. When some one expressed a doubt of his coming from Zululand he promptly rolled up his sleeve and snowed on his right arm the brand of the tribs. The brand is just below the slow joint and it is of a bright red color, showing conditionally left has it has been branded over his left eye in a somewhat smaller shape. When questioned about these brands he said:

In our country all the men have to have the brand of their tribs burned into their skin so that they can never desert us and no matter where they are found you can always tell a Zulu by the brand. Always look for it just over the left eye and on the inside of the right arm. Does it hurt? Oh, no. Tou see, they just take the skin together in their fingers, and when the brand is red hot touch it once to the skin and it is all done, and the brand can nover wour away. My friends all call me a prince and in y twin slater a prince, show you know, my father was a king.

Young Ding Gang Omesha says that he has been branded once and my twin slater appears at the skin so warkious to return to his native city.

Young Ding Gang Omesha says that he has been studying in this country for three years, and is now anxious to raturn to his native city. Usund: He speaks rather slightlingly of the negrous of this country, and does not consider them to be on a pay with the native African. It is believed that Omesha's education is being paid for by francs in England, and that he will ultimately be sunt to his home in Zululand as o emissary of the British Government. He dresses in excellent tasts, and from all appearances it would seem that he has an abundance of money,

SNAP SHOTS AT CREEDMOOR.

ON THE STATE RANGE WITH BATTORAL GUARDSMEN. hooting for Badges Hinstrated by the Camera-The Mes Bave Poor Wespens, but They Muke Good Secres,

Perhaps in no other department of the National Guard is so much interest shown by the officers and privates as in tille shooting. Ef-Sciency with the weapon is encouraged to an extent that the outsider hardly appreciates. During the outdoor season the qualification and prize matches are competed in at Creedmoor, and in the fall and winter the work is continued in the armories. This activity keeps



BRIG. -OHN. BOBBINS. so that when the season for armory work commences they are just as anxious to leave Creedmoor and get indoors, in order to test their proficiency, as the close of the indoor season finds them ready to face the butts at Creedmoor, so called because the land was formerly a part of the Creed estate, or rather homestead, the very part that is now the State range being one of the most prolific sections of the farm. The moor was suggested by a member of the National Rifle Association, and, despite the fact that the range is designated "The rifle range of the State

of New York at Creedmoor," it will probably

man than the Colonel who commands the regiment ordinarily.

The soldiors arrive at the range at about 9 A. N. Tarreets having been assigned by the Issuector of Rife Practice, and ammunition distributed, the company officers march their men to the first firing soist, which is the 100-yard range. Each man fires five shots and if he makes is or more cut of a nossible 25, he has qualified as a second-clars marksman. Should he full to schieve the necessary quota of points, a second trial is allowed him.

The rifles have a six-pound tested trigger pull, and it often happens that a first-class shot in a gallery match, where hair triggers are used, falls to qualify at Creedmoor. After Michel "women will not be in the world to humanity," says the queen of anarchy. Louise Michel "women will not be in the second content of the con



the practice at one hundred yards the troops proceed to the two hundred yards range, where the scoring is continued in kneeling and sitting positions. Then the companies fall back to the three hundred yards range, where they shoot while lying presirate. An aggregate score of thirty or more points at the 200 and 300 yards ranges qualifies a man as a marksman, and entitles him to a bronze medal. All this work is performed on third-class targets. An organization having a sufficient number of well-instructed men will have at least one at each firing point to teach the mon the various positions and methods of shooting. The necessity for careful trigger pulling and close holding of the piece are emphasized. Men are also taught at Creedmoor the importance of carefully "squeezing" the trigger and the correct position at each range, with the surest method of accuracy. Instruction is also given to the risdemen in legard to variable winds and their strength, that being a most important feature of the work. A bull's-eye counts five yonits, which is indicated, by the markers in pits under the targets, by a white disk; a "centre," indicated by a red disk, nets four points,



GENERAL VIEW OF COMPANY AT 300 YARDS

he known only as Creedmoor, no matter how designated by the Adjutant-General.

The range is the outcome of the efforts of the National Rifle Association, which secured a part of the property that now comprises the range, and conducted important matches and competitions, and practised regularly on the range. In 1872 the permanency of the range was established by the Legislature appropriat ing \$25,000 for the purchase of land to be used as a rifle range. The cities of New York and Brooklyn added \$5,000 each. After looking over various sections of the country in this vicinity the State Committee decided on the Creed farm, and the "Wimbledon of America" was established. The State took possession of the range this year and about \$25,000 was approprinted for the purchase of additional land,



The range was formally opened on June 21. 1872, by the National Rifle Association. Regiments of the National Guard, at the invitation of the directors of the as-ociation, were represented in a team match by twelve men each the association furnishing prizes for the successiul riflemen. This gave a renewed impetus to the work with the rifle. In the following year the first of the great international matches was decided on the range, with treland and America as the opposing teams. The interest in these and the subsequent matches was very great, and great throngs journeyed to Creedmoor and watched the battle at the butts, Several other matches of course importance followed each of which now terms a most in-teresting chapter of America's rifle-shooting y. Alterward the American teams went imbledon and further stimulated our nal pride and encouraged our marksmen after efforts with the rifle. American defeats the

an "inner." indicated by a black and white disk, counts three points, while a black disk indicates an "outer." which is two points. The targets are of iron, the English siyle, and canvas. It is intended to have iron targets in place of the canvas ones before next season. The magazine is capable of holding nearly 203,000 rounds of cartridges.

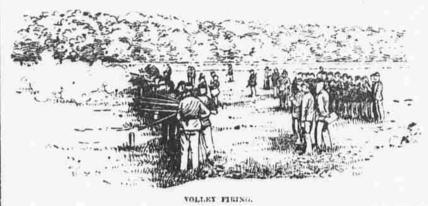
The firing at the 300 yards range is com-



THE PAR SERING SCORES. pleted at about 2 P. M., at which time the men who have qualified as marksmen are allowed to practise at the 500 yards range for the sharp-shooters, bar. If they succeed in making 18 or more points, they are sent to the 600 yards range, and an aggregate of 42 points or more



POSITION FOR 200 VARDS AND UPWARD at these two ranges entities them to the silver, or sharpshooters', bar.
At the conclusion of the sharpshooters' work the detachment is assembled and marched to the 100 yards range, where, by companies, they fire by voiley. Three companies, they fire by volley. Three rounds are fired at this tange standing, and two rounds kneeling, at a target sixteen lest long, six feet high, with a black line, two feet wide, running through the centre, horizontally. The troops are exercised as skirmishers at second-class targets by companies, from 3 100 yards, firing one shot at each distinct the advance, and at 150 and 250 yards of retreat. That completes the day's work.



English marksman every time they meet because he is a better shot, and that, vice versa, the English Volunteer triumphs over the American National Guardsman because the latter is provided with an inferior weapon; and the records verify this assertion. An effort is now under way to replace the obsolet, large-calibre liemington rifle with a more modern weapon. That such a more would bring out some capital marksmen and extend the proficiency of the revice in both countries must be admitted. The struggle by the soldiers of both lands for a place on the team alone would in itself be productive of good work.

The extent of the range is about eventy areas at present. Major-Gen. Charles F. liobbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice, has charge of the place. The General's horse is a knowing animal, and is prized beyond price by her fortunate possessor. Dolly will stand among the



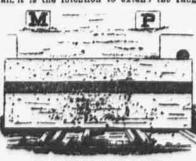
riflemen while they are discharging their westons, and will never move until ordered by the General to do so. The superintendent is W. H. Brower, and Chief Sporer G. R. Kelly and a cores of assistants mapping the statistics. A magnatise and the scorary house are on the range, and outside of the range proper to a logal.

range and outside of the range property abotel.

The Inspectors of Bifle Practice of the various regiments are assigned dates for general practice, and then they assign the companies under their semmands to the dates chosen. He pulsations are turn made on the Adjutantical range for transportation, the Porter then issues an order to fam. Robbies, directing him to supply the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice with the transportation facilities, which consist of a special team on the Long Island Ballroad. On those days the Regimental Inspector of Siffe Practice is a bigger



VOLLEY FIRING-BEAR VIEW. set to fitteen men. Seven from and eight can-vas targets can be used up to 500 yards: twen-ty-one iron targets can be used up to 500 yards, and of these, if necessity requires, eight can be used up to 1,000 yards. With the purchase of additional ground this fall, it is the lotention to extend the range.



A TABORT APTER VOLLET PIRING a TABORT APTER VOLLET FIRMS.

closing up a road and opening a now highway in the vicinity of the hundred-yard range. Other improvements, when completed, will make Creedmoor one of the most perfect rife range in the world.

During the season just closing the Twenty-third Regiment, of Browleys, has the hoper of having done some remarkable work at Creedmoor's butts, with the Seventh Regiment following yeary closely. The flaventh won the First Bringle match and the Twenty-third the State match last week.

Michel, "women will not be in the rear." Since the revolution of 1793, when crazed by hunger and deepair the workingwomen of Paris led the mob that stormed Versailles, women have been not the least factor in the socialism of France. But the methods by which Socialists hope to establish the republic of their dreams are so opposed to established ethics and all precedent that naturally they are eschewed as enemies of peace and order: consequently all identified with their cause are objects of suspicion to society. A woman could sourcely advocate a more unpopular cause.
"A woman of ideas, but a fool," is the Paris-

ian silhouette of Louise Michel. "I am an Anarchist, but I do not associate with any class of Socialists," said this famous iconoclast. "I am in favor of right and harmony, instead of force. Women must do their work individually. I do not believe in giving them the bal-



lot. Look at the foolish things men have done

with it! Would women be less foolish?" Louise Michel is an educated woman. She was a teacher in the schools of Paris before the Commune. Versed in Greek and Latin. she reads English readily, and her pen and voice are ever raised in the cause to which she has devoted her life at the sacrifice of poetry. romance, and attractiveness. In a miserable room in the garret of a large apartment house outside the fortifications of Paris, she lives with a nephew and his young wife. Two desks heaped with all sorts of literary rubbish, together with suggestions of the apothecary and the cafe, a stove, a parrot a dog that was once white, and a table littered with dilapidated odds and onds completed the a dog that was once white, and a table littered with dilapidated edds and ends completed the furniture, leaving scarcely space for the individual to turn round. The air was feul, the dirt copressive, and the "only clean thing in the unclean whole" was Louise Michol. Her complexion was fresh, and her slight figure and powerful physiognemy were outlined by an oid-lashioned black-lustre gown, whose neck garniture did not concent a well-developed goltre. In manner and conversation, Louise Michel is brusque. However, she sinks herself in her cause and is peculiarly and refreshingly sensitive to the game or questioning of the filly curious. "I am stopped in the streets, the omibu-ess everywhere, and aske i: What do you think of this, and what are your opinions of that?" What does it matter what I think?" she creek with indignation. "Can't the unbile see, feel the injustice about them? Socialism as understood years ago will not do to-day, became it means a continuation of old evil. The Berlin conference did absolutely nothing. The men sent there were as far behind the times as Whilam H. They wanted to put the people to steep, and they succeeded. Delahaps was the only one who knew the poor and he was an imbecile. The poverty in Germany is frightful. A parliamentary revolution is imminent, it will be most violent, and probably result in a recubile. The ropublic of Germany the incen are eleaner and less sturid."

Of the same foil: but of a diametrically opposite type is Mine. Steerin, former director of the Grid Prople. Figure parks her among the clever literary lights of Paris. It was in Bel-



MME. FÉVERIN.

gium in 1880 inat she litst met Jules Valles. founder of the Crista Peuple, and became interested in socialistic ouestions. Jules Valles was a man of talent and one of the four great journalists of Paris at the time of his death, in 1855. Mine. Severin, who is a Paristan bourgaoise, was Valles's amanuents, assisting him in his numerous books and journalistic work until his death. when she successed dim as director of the Crista Pengle. This journal was established before the Commune, and was instrumental in bringing it about so much so, that Valles was exiled until peace was restored. The journal is now supplanted by L. Egalic, Mmc. Severin is independent and belongs to no party. She contributes regularly to the Gadiois, the old royalist journal, under the pseudonyme. The leavest and is equally effective in Milles as "Jacqueline." She speaks for telemner, thinks it is best to call the attention of the journal to over the contribute of the Cristal Pengle at the top of the first of the contribute of the Cristal Pengle at the top of the first death of the contribute of the Cristal Pengle at the top of the first death of the contribute of the contrib

MARLY MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Have for Centuries Worked Among the Missing Bet Nobil's Breachable Work. Catholie missions have had to contend in India with greater difficulties and obstacles than almost anywhere else. We find in the earliest Obristian writers traditions that the Apostle St. Thomas preached in India; on this point the testimony of St. Gregory Nationzen. St. Jerome. Theodoret, and others is quite clear, and the traces of Christianity found by the

Christian writers treadition: that in a Apositic Richards are responsible in influit; on this point, the test imposers that the setting and the traces of Christianity found by the Portuguese confirm the fact, and lead to the belief that St. Thomas was killed by a Branish. After thesettlement of the Portuguese in India, in the earlier part of the sixteenth century, where they were first and only missioners. Government of the Portuguese in India, in the earlier that and only missioners. Government was served into an archibiopore, with swerp, was served into an archibiopore, with swerp, was served into an archibiopore, with swerp was served into an archibiopore, with swerp was a served into an archibiopore, with swerp was a server slicht till the arrival of the great apositio of the India, St. Francis Xavier, on the St. Landina, the founder of the Society of Jesus. He landed at Gov. And the property was very slicht till the arrival of the great aposition of the nominal Orbitalians which are the reformation of the nominal Orbitalians who had to the property was very slicht till the arrival of the Society of the Society of the Society of the Society of Jesus. He landed at Gov. And the second of the society of Jesus the India of Jesus porting a cross. He explained to them that the golden threads denoted the three persons of the Blessed Tr nity, the silver ones the body of the Blessed Tr hity, the silver ones the body and soul of the adorable human nature of thrist, and the cross His passion and death. His sole food was milk, rice, h-rbs, and water once in the day, and he observed the compileated requirements of the Brabmin caste. He separated fineself from Gonzales and built a church and a hoose in the Brabmin quarrer of the city, where he buried hi mself in prayer and allowing and allowing any significant and allowing and allowing and allowing church and a house in the Brahmin quarier of the city, where he burled hi mself in orayer and solitude, never quitting his house, and allowing visits with great diriculty. Visitors, when admission was at hearth obtained, saw the father sorted cross-legged, in Indian fashion, on a dais two feet high, covered with red cloth, and with a carnet and a fine mat before him. All sainted him by raising their joined hands above their heads and bowing them to the ground; even the noblest did this, and those who wished to become his disciples repeated it three times and then went and stood behind him. His very extensive learning, the purity and perfection with which he spoke Tamil, and his extensive; sequaintance with Sanskrit poetry and literature delighted every one, and his fame spread widely. The King wished to see him, but as then he did not think it jet time to appear in public, the reply was that the Suniassi was absorbed in prayer and contemplation. It was taken for granted that he did not wish to go into the streets lest be should sully his eyes by looking on women, so high was the idea of his chastity, a virtue the more admired by the Hindoos because little practised.

The better to succeed in his aim, the salvation of souls, he bound himself by vow to follow until death this new and painful life. His first conquest was a Gourou, or priest, with whom he disputed four or rive hours a day for twenty days. Gradually disciples collected around him when he insurance in the first conquest was a four or or rive hours a day for twenty days. Gradually disciples collected around him when he insurance in the first conquest was a four or or rive hours a day for twenty days.

one of the heastity, a witton the more admired. The better to succeed in the size, it as altration of souls, he bound himself by vow to feel the state of the control of the state of the control of the

BEVAN WAS LOVE MAD. seest to Not the First-Roman Priests

HE RILLED MRS. LANGDON IN THE PRESENCE OF HER HUSBAND.

range Story of One Man's Infatuation and its Bloody Sequel—Beat on an Errand of Murder—Killed by the Musband, From the Chicago Bernit. A tall, full-bearded young man of athleticas. pearance, stalwart and straight as an India, and wearing the garb of an artisan, was among

me away."

Foolishly relying on the promises of the insane creature, whom I ought to have killed on the spot. I yisided, and went in to request Mrs. Langdon to grant the interview. I told her that he had promised to go away and cease troubling us if it were granted. She cheerfully consented. As she walked out into the front yard to meet her jilted lover, my fears were greatly aroused. Something seeemed to tell me that she was going out to meet death in an awful form. Then came the most exciting and trying ordeal of my life. I went up stairs and took down a rifle from its accustomed piace. With this weacon I went to a window where there was a hole in the screen. Through this aperture I had a full and fair view of Bevan and my wife where they stood talking in the front yard. Bevan was facing me, but the screen secured me safely from observation. Then and there with my rifle I drew a bead on Bevan and kept him covered till the interview appeared to be at an end and Bevan turned as it to depart. During the awful minutes of suspense I supposed that Bevan had his revolver in his hip pocket, where I had seen him place it. My resolve was that in conse he made a motion toward that pocket to send a bulist through his brain. Oh, why did I not do it without walting till it was too late and save my darling wife!

"I relaxed my fears at the wrong moment. I did not know that Bevan had changed his weapon from his hip pocket to the inside pocket of his coat, Instead of going, as I expected, he still lingered. He took out a notebook, which he consulted. I then went down stairs and out lato the yard leaving my rifle behind, and taking my revolver. As I drew near I overheard my wile saying: "Mr. Bevan, you are no man."

"It is time for this to end,' I said. At this moment Bevan stood with his coat buttoned up by the lowest button, while he grasped the lapels with his hands. I was still watching